

Statewide Dual Credit for College Algebra (MATH 1130) (Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry #3124)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Dual Credit College Algebra Competencies

	Numeric and Algebraic Operations (23%
	Describe Equations (5%)
	Solve Equations (23%)
	Solve Inequalities (10%)
	Function and their Properties (32%)
П	Representation/modeling (7%)

I. Numeric and Algebraic Operations (23%)

- 1) Factoring and Expanding Polynomials
 - Factor quadratics completely
 - Factor polynomials completely (degree < 5)
 - Determine a binomial expansion
- 2) Operations with Numbers
 - Complex Numbers: Perform basic operations (add, subtract, multiply, divide, conjugate)
- 3) Operations with algebraic expressions
 - Perform basic operations (+, ×, ÷) with rational expressions
 - Simplify complex rational expressions
- 4) Operations with exponents
 - Apply the properties of exponents (including rational exponents)
- 5) Operations with logarithms
 - Apply the properties of logarithms

II. Describe Equations (5%)

- 1) Write an equation of a line (parallel, perpendicular, point/slope, two points)
- 2) Write an equation of a parabola given vertex and one point.

III. Solve Equations* (23%)

- 1) Solve linear equations.
- 2) Solve application problems involving linear equations (mixture, motion, simple interest, constant rate job)
- 3) Graph linear equations in the Cartesian coordinate system.



- 4) Solve systems of linear equations (two equations with two unknowns)
- 5) Solve quadratic equations that have both real and complex solutions (factoring, quadratic formula, square root method)
- 6) Graph quadratic equations in the Cartesian coordinate system.
- 7) Solve absolute value equations (linear)
- 8) Solve rational equations
- 9) Solve radical equations involving a single square root
- 10) Solve exponential equations
- 11) Solve logarithmic equations

IV. Solve Inequalities* (10%)

- 1) Solve linear inequalities
- 2) Solve application problems involving linear inequalities
- 3) Solve quadratic inequalities
- 4) Solve absolute value inequalities
- 5) Graph linear inequalities in the Cartesian coordinate system.
- 6) Graph systems of linear inequalities in the Cartesian coordinate system (2 inequalities with 2 unknowns)

V. Function and Their Properties** (32%)

- 1) Definitions (Each test may contain a variety of functions including linear, polynomial (degree < 5), rational, absolute value, power, exponential, logarithmic and piecewise- defined)
 - Determine whether a relation is a function from its graph.
 - Evaluate functions for given values.
 - Determine type of functions (linear, quadratic, polynomial greater than 2nd degree, rational, exponential, logarithmic, radical, absolute value, piece-wise)
 - Determine domain of a function from equation or graph.
 - Determine range of a function from a graph.
- 2) Graphs and Their Properties (Graphing includes sketch of the graph showing intercepts, symmetry and other important characteristics)
 - Graph polynomial functions of degree greater than 2.
 - Graph exponential functions.
 - Graph logarithmic functions.
 - Graph rational functions (asymptotes horizontal and vertical)
 - Graph radical functions

^{*}One variable unless in Cartesian coordinate system

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- Identify intervals on which functions are increasing, decreasing and constant (from a graph)
- Identify and apply transformations to a graph (horizontal, vertical, reflections, stretching/shrinking)
- 3) Algebra of Functions and Inverse functions
 - Perform basic function operations (add, subtract, multiply, divide)
 - Evaluate composition of functions
 - Simplify composite functions
 - Determine if a given function has an inverse function
 - Find the inverse function of a given function if it exists

VI. Representation/modeling (graphical, numerical, symbolic and verbal) (7%)

- 1) Solve real world problems involving variation, using both direct and inverse proportionality.
- 2) Solve real world problems involving exponential functions (compound interest, exponential growth and decay).
- 3) Solve real world problems involving logarithms (radioactive decay, decibels, or the Richter scale).